

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE**  
**PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND**  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES,**

**Received up to 13th May, 1872.**

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**POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).**

THE *Márwár Gazette*, of the 29th April, approves of the budget system kept up by Government, and recommends that it should be introduced by the Indian chiefs and princes into their states.

The *Samaya Vinod*, of the 1st May, learns from a correspondent that famine and small-pox are prevalent in the district of Gurhwal, and are causing much injury.

In its column of local news, the same paper reports the burning of four shops in the bazaar (Nynee Tal), at 11 o'clock, on the night of the 28th April. The loss is estimated at Rs. 5,000. Through the exertions of the police no harm was done to the adjoining houses.

The *Khurshid-i-Jahántáb*, of the same date, reports the breaking out of a fire in Mohullah Dhakrey in Naeeki-Mundee (Agra) at 1 P.M., on the 23rd April. About twenty-six houses were burnt.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, of the 2nd May, remarks that the rule prohibiting Government officials from carrying on money transactions in the districts where they are employed, is not fully



carried out on account of Government making no investigations into the private dealings of its servants. Even higher officers, to say nothing of subordinate *employés*, often hold shares in banks in the districts where they are employed. This, for many reasons, ought not to be allowed. Suits connected with banks are commonly brought before civil as well as criminal courts, and in such cases, if the officers to whom it falls to decide them, or their friends or acquaintances holding appointments in the district where the cases occur, are shareholders in the banks, there is room to fear that just decisions will not be given. Apart from this consideration, it is only reasonable to expect that if Government officials keep up a system of trade in their places of duty, the people, and especially the poor, will suffer in some way or another.

Under these circumstances, it is suggested that a law should be passed by Government prohibiting all officers, civil as well as military, from holding shares in the banks situated in their jurisdiction, and enforcing inquiry into the private character and dealings of all subordinate officials, which might be made after every six months.

The same paper learns from the *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (which, in its turn, is indebted for the news to the *Hindoo Patriot*), that the Maharaja of Travancore has been deprived of the powers of Government in consequence of his having dismissed his prime minister from service without previously obtaining sanction from Government. The editor finds fault with Government in the matter, and thinks that it is a bad policy to interfere in the appointment and dismissal of *employés* of Native States. The course is one which, while it is in no way beneficial to Government, is unwise and injurious to the chiefs. Not only it is derogatory to their rank and dignity as rulers to be deprived of the power of dismissing their subordinate officers, but they are sure to be lowered in the esteem of their subjects, and to cease to be feared and respected by their subordinate officers.



In its column of local news, the same paper states with regret, that in consequence of the bridge in the new bazaar, situated near the tehseel, being about to be demolished, the building of the Meerut Debating Society, which was built at a cost of several thousand rupees only a year ago, is being pulled down. This sad result, which was foreseen by the editor, is due to the bad site chosen for the building.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the 3rd May, states that Moulvie Usman Khan, Prime Minister of the Nawab of Rampore, intends to found a gunje within the city, to be called after his own name. The Nawab has favoured the proposal, and has granted Rs. 80,000 from the treasury for carrying it out. The area of the gunje will be about one square mile, and, consequently, almost one-fourth of the city will be included within it. Persons whose houses and lands are appropriated for the gunje will receive waste lands outside the city, and the price of the materials in return. This has given cause for complaint, as the people are naturally unwilling to part with their hereditary possessions, and exchange the lands situated inside the city for waste lying without it.

The editor condemns the proposal, and remarks that marts, such as a gunje, are usually founded outside a city where plenty of space is available, and that it is anything but wise to build one by destroying a city and ousting its inhabitants.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the same date, in a long leader, condemns the bad practice which some police officials, such as inspectors, sub-inspectors, and others have adopted of going in ordinary dress, not in their uniform, in order to conduct inquiries into criminal cases, and smoking, &c., while making their inquiries: such a practice, besides being inconsistent with their official position, lowers the law in the eyes of the public by inspiring little or no fear in the minds of offenders, and consequently prevents the investigations from being efficiently conducted. For this reason, the writer is of opinion that the wearing of uniform should be made com-



pulsory on the officials at the time of instituting inquiries into cases, and suggests that, in the event of their failing to do so, any insult or disrespect they may receive from offenders should not be held punishable.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbār*, of the same date, notices the ravages made by cholera in the district of Pertabgurh (Oudh). It is remarked that in three days (18th to 21st April) 721 persons were attacked by the disease, out of whom 458 died. The disease is said to be particularly prevalent in the Pertabgurh Tehseel. The same paper learns from a correspondent that the price of grain is rising in Gurhwal, and that rice sells at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seers a rupee.

The prevalence of a peculiar kind of fatal disease, called *dadra* by the people, is also noticed. Children and adults are alike subject to the disease, and a large number have already fallen victims to it.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, notices the scarcity of water in the district of Narod (Bikanere), which is said to be felt to such an extent that many of the villages have been depopulated.

The *Koh-i-Nūr*, of the 4th May, publishes a detailed account of the recent Sakhee Suroor Fair, held at a convent of that name in Dera Ghazee Khan, together with the historical facts connected with it. The fair was attended by *Tumandars* of the British territory, as well as of the hills on the Punjab frontier, who were accompanied by the troops and squadrons under the command of each. The total number of visitors was about 2,000. Goods of all kinds, including cattle and horses, were brought, and commanded an extensive sale. The Rs. 18,000 worth of European cloth sent for from England by the Assistant Commissioner of Rajanpore was all sold. This sum was raised from subscriptions, and will be repaid to the contributors, together with profit at 20 per cent. The total amount realized from the sales was Rs. 80,000.



The same paper states that, in consideration of the peculiar interest taken by Lord Mayo in the welfare of Rajputana, and of which he gave a convincing proof in proposing the establishment of a college for the education of Rajput princes, arrangements are being made at Ajmere for raising a large sum of money in order to perpetuate his memory. A committee was held on the 14th April, at which Rs. 4,000 were subscribed by those present, and there are hopes of considerable sums being contributed at future meetings. Great credit is due to the *Seths* and other gentlemen of the city, many of whom gave donations of Rs. 100 each. A further sum will be raised from the Settlement office, the officials of which have cheerfully promised to pay one day's pay each.

The whole amount thus collected will be spent in erecting a statue in memory of the late Viceroy.

The same paper learns from a trustworthy correspondent, that at the Ramnaumee Fair held at Ajodhya (Fyzabad) this year, the pilgrims were dispersed by the soldiers of the Government troops on the very day of the fair. The correspondent regrets that, under the rules of the British Government, the people should have been oppressed in this way, and remarks that, if it was through fear of some disease breaking out that the course was adopted, it could have been guarded against by adopting other suitable measures.

A correspondent of the same paper writes, that in Tullagong in the Jhelum district, a kind of poisonous grass, called *paleepo murdan*, grows in the season of the *khurreef* harvest, which, in the absence of *bhusa* and other kind of fodder, zemindars are obliged to give their cattle to feed upon, and that in consequence of this hundreds of cattle die every year. This year sickness has been more prevalent among cattle than in past years.

The *Punjabi Akhbār*, of the same date, refers to the petition of the mother of Arjun, chuprassee, a prisoner in Port Blair, praying that, as a reward for the eminent service done by her son by his being the first to seize the knife from the hand



of Shere Ali, the remaining portion of his imprisonment be cancelled, and the fact of its having been submitted by the Superintendent of the Andaman Penal Settlement to the Supreme Government for orders, with his own recommendation.

The editor remarks that as Arjun's service was a most valuable and important one, and was done at the risk of his life, Government should reward it in some other way.

The *Aina-i-Aib-Numá-i-Hind*, of the same date, regrets to observe that, in consequence of the lax and imperfect supervision exercised over the *employés* of the Octroi Department, the object contemplated by Government by the establishment of the department, *viz.*, that by its means the streets and lanes of cities should be kept clean and in good repair and be provided with lights at night, are entirely defeated, and several abuses to exist in its working. Among these the writer notices the following:—

(a) The officials posted at different stations to collect the octroi, practise extortions on the people by taking a portion of the goods which pass within the limits for themselves.

(b) The peons intrusted with the duty of lighting the streets are not looked after, so that they purloin the oil.

(c) The chuprassies who carry the writs issued by Municipal Commissioners to persons for whom they are meant, practise extortions on them.

The attention of the authorities is invited to the above abuses, and it is suggested that police *employés* who patrol the streets, should be made useful in remedying them.

The same paper condemns the new system of Abkaree. It is remarked that the new Act, while it gives peculiar advantage to wine-sellers, is extremely injurious to the people. Under the old arrangements they could, whenever necessary, distil wine for themselves on obtaining a license from Government—a privilege which is now restricted to wine-sellers.



Again, wine-sellers have adopted the practice of cheating the public by diluting the wine.

The attention of Government is drawn to the evil. (For another criticism on the system objected, see pp. 661-62 of the *Selections* for the week ending 11th November last.)

The *Muir Gazette*, of the same date, publishes a list of the subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund for the North-Western Provinces raised at Moozuffernuggur. The total amount subscribed is Rs. 4,155, out of which Rs. 3,988 were contributed by the inhabitants of Moozuffernuggur, and Rs. 167 by the district officers.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 6th May, in its column of local news, states that, in consequence of the failure of crops this year, the cultivators at Lucknow on being required by the malgoozars to pay their rent preferred applications in tehseelees for the annulment of the leases held by them, refusing to continue cultivation any longer, unless they were promised a remission of the balance due, and an abatement of rent in future. This state of things has caused zemindars and lumberdars much difficulty, as they can neither agree to the request of their tenants to reduce the rent, in consequence of the Government demand having been greatly increased in the new settlement, nor accept their resignation, on account of their means being inadequate to undertaking the cultivation of the whole extent of the lands in their possession at their own cost.

The writer hopes that Government will adopt suitable measures to save both the lumberdars and the ryots from loss.

The same paper, referring to the statement in the *Overland Mail*, that, in the fête recently celebrated in England on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which was attended by a comparatively less number of persons than other grand fairs are, 227 persons were severely wounded, expresses his surprise that in a civilized country like England such things should happen.



A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar*, of the 7th May, states that, at a short distance from the shrine of Syud Salar Musood in Baraich, which is held sacred by the people, there is a well the water of which is of a milky colour. This strange appearance of the water is deemed by the people to be a miracle of the saint, and for this reason it is largely used on the occasion of the fair annually held at the shrine. In the correspondent's opinion the milky colour of the water is owing to its remaining collected in the well for a long time, and he invites the attention of the authorities of the district to the necessity of cleansing it every year a little before the time of the fair, in order to avert the dangerous consequences which it is otherwise likely to produce.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the same date, remarks on the desirability of frequently transferring officials of lower ranks from one place to another, equally with those in higher grades. The writer speaks in particular of *employés* of the Police Department. It is stated that even police guards and inspectors are suffered to remain posted at the same place for a long time, the result of which is that they acquire undue influence, take liberties within their limits, and practise extortions on the people. In order to remove these abuses, it is necessary that they should be frequently transferred from one place to another.

The same paper states that, while measures have been adopted by Moonshee Pyare Lál for checking the extravagance at marriages, and while a law has been passed by the Governor-General in Council for suppressing infanticide, no steps have been taken for putting a stop to the practice of drinking. On the contrary, every encouragement seems to be given to it.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, of the 8th May, notices the proceedings of a meeting of the *Delhi Debating Club*, held on the 2nd idem. The subject discussed was the cause of the prevalence of thefts. It was attributed to (1) the dearness of grain, (2) the multiplicity of gamblers and wrestlers, (3) the light and insufficient



punishments inflicted on thieves, and (4) the paucity of police constables stationed in the different mohallas of cities. Government is asked to attend to the abuses.

Under the heading "Dewulghant" (Central Provinces), the same paper reports that in Sundalgurh—a town situated at a distance of five kos from that district—ninety men have been wounded and some killed.

The scarcity of water and fodder in the district is also noticed, and it is stated that in consequence of this the people suffer great distress and numbers of cattle die.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhhár*, of the same date, takes exception to the new postal rule about the compulsory registration of all letters containing currency notes, hoondees, &c. The writer fails to see any use in requiring letters containing hoondees to be registered, seeing that there is no fear of their being lost, and would suggest that the rule should be restricted to letters giving cover to currency notes.

The *Benares Akhhár*, of the 9th May, in its column of local news, notices the change of the time of courts from 6 to 12 A. M. The editor disapproves of the change for two reasons—(1) because the officials, as a rule, are not punctual when they have to attend office in the morning, and (2) because morning is the time for the inspection of the city, which constitutes one of the chief duties of Magistrates, so that, unless the officer adopt the practice of making their inspection visits in the evening, they must be late in their attendance at court, and the public duties will suffer.

In another article, the editor complains of three pies and even more being charged by money-changers on each rupee changed. The deficient supply of copper coins is said to be the cause of the excessive rate of discount, and the attention of the mint master is drawn to the matter (*vide* p. 175, paras. 3 and 4 of the *Selections* for the week ending 3rd April last).



*The Oudh Akhbār*, of the 10th May, complains that the watering of the bazaars and streets of Lucknow is neglected, and dwells on the benefits in a sanitary point of view derived from such watering especially in the hot season. The attention of the local authorities is drawn to the matter, and they are asked to cause the bazaars and streets to be regularly watered both in the morning and evening as is done in Agra and Delhi, and other cities of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, referring to the cyclones which recently took place at Madras and Zanzibar, and the shipwrecks and heavy losses caused by them, suggests that, in order to provide against the dangerous effects of such storms, master of ships should make use of barometers at each harbour.

A Mussoorie correspondent of the same paper writes, that since the 1st May a tax has been levied by Government on all Natives going up to the Mussoorie and Landour hills, and that a toll-house, under the control of two Europeans and one Native, has been erected for the purpose of collecting the tax. The rates are 3 pies on each man carrying a load, 6 pies on asses, mules, goats, &c., and from 1 to 2 annas on horses.

In its column of local news, the same paper reports the breaking out of fires in two Poorwahs outside the city (Meerut), and the burning of the thatched houses of the poor people living in them.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Amīr-ul-Akhbār*, of the 1st May, in its column of local news, writes that the usefulness of the hospital in the city (Loharoo) is increasing; not only are the patients of the city and the places bordering on it, such as Kanod, Dadree, and Sheikhawatee, supplied with medicines, but, in accordance with orders recently issued, they are kept under treatment in the hospital till their recovery, and during this time are provided with board and lodging at the cost of the State.



The school is also in a good state.

The *Aina-i-Aib-Numa-i-Hind*, of the 4th May, publishes in its correspondence columns a letter from a correspondent stating that an Englishman named O'Reilly, who had been in the employ of the Maharajah of Cashmere for twenty years, but had lately quitted his service and obtained employment elsewhere, came to Cashmere in October, 1871, in order to settle his account, when, for reasons not known, he was imprisoned by the Maharajah. The correspondent remarks that if all Indian chiefs and princes imprison their European *employés* in this way, Europeans will in future abstain from taking service under Native Governments.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī*, of the 6th May, writing from Oodeypore, reports that a dacoity took place in Mouzah Nandsa and Neemahera in Pergunnah Bhundesur. The property of a large number of the inhabitants was carried away, and many of them were killed or wounded. No inquiries have hitherto been set on foot.

The correspondent also states that formerly the cotton produced in Nudpura—a place in Mewar, situated near Ajmere, was conveyed by the merchants of the territory to Nowanuggur for sale, from whence they brought other commodities to sell in Mewar; but that now a prohibition has been issued by the Mewar Government against the transportation of cotton to Nowanuggur, it having been ruled that instead of Nowanuggur it should be conveyed to Ahmedabad *via* Kherwara. The object of the Government in passing this order is to raise more money from the merchants on account of what is called the *rāhdārī tax* (i.e., a tax levied on goods passing and repassing a public road), there being several stations for the collection of such tax on the Kherwara road instead of only one—*viz.*, that at Rampura, on the Nowanuggur road, so that instead of Re. 1-4-0 per cart, which had to be paid at a single station on the latter road, Rs. 12 or 13 have now to be paid at the different stations on the former. On the merchants preferring



a complaint of the oppression to the darogah of *ndhdārī*, stationed at Rampura, and representing that besides the excessive tax which has to be paid on it, the new road is longer and more dangerous, permission has been given to convey goods to Nowanuggur, provided the merchants paid Rs. 12 per cart.

The editor thinks it a great pity that dacoities should be so frequent in Mewar, and that oppressions of the kind under notice should be exercised on the people, no notice being taken by the Political Agent.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā*, of the 7th May, notices the condition of Rajah Soochet Singh of Chumba. The Rajah recently came to Benares, where all persons who love truth and justice were grieved to see him reduced to his present lamentable condition, by having been deprived of his right of succession to the throne of Chumba, to which he was the lawful heir after the death of his full brother, Rajah Sree Singh.

It is said that Lord Mayo had made himself acquainted with the circumstances of Soochet Singh's case by personally visiting Chumba, and had promised to do him justice on his return from the Andaman Islands; but the writer hopes the new Governor-General will make a close scrutiny into the case, and restore Soochet Singh the possession of the *musnud*.

A correspondent of the *Urdū Akhbār*, of the 8th May, gives an account of the annual fair, called *Devipatan Fair*, recently held in the territory of the Maharajah of Bulrampore. It is remarked that though a large sum of money was spent by the Maharajah in the arrangements for cleanliness, &c., connected with the fair, it did not succeed so well this year as usual. No musk-sellers came, nor were any good hill ponies to be seen. Besides this unlawful interference on the part of the police, who, instead of doing their duty, acted as if they were the guardians of the temple of the goddess, and the closing of the fair before the usual time detracted much from its success. Instead of being continued from the 8th to 23rd April, it was closed on the 17th, and merchants and dealers were forced to depart, even



before they could provide themselves with the necessary means of conveyance for removing their goods, in consequence of which they had to suffer much loss.

The *Benares Akhbār*, of the 9th May, writes that Prince Mahila, brother of the Maharajah of Nepaul, has become a dervesh, in spite of the expostulations of the Maharajah and the courtiers of the state, and has signed an instrument, authenticated by the nobility and the residents of Nepaul, disowning all connection with the state. It is said that he is now wandering in the streets of Benares as a faqir.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 10th May, publishes the prospectus of a vernacular newspaper set up in Cabul by one Mohammed Sadiq. The rate of subscription is Rs. 20 in advance, exclusive of postage.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā*, of the 7th May, states that a woman travelling by rail happening to be delivered of a son at the Bhowasawul station was unmercifully turned out of the carriage by the station-master.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Punjāb*, of the 3rd May, and the *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 4th idem, notice the sums of money liberally contributed by the people of the Jhelum district under the auspices of Dr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph. D., Inspector of the Rawulpindee Circle, Department Public Instruction, for the establishment of Arabic and Sanscrit Schools in the district, Rs. 710 have been raised in Jhelum, Rs. 635 in Chikowal, Rs. 855 in Tullagong, and Rs. 100 in Pind Dadun Khan.

A correspondent of the *Aina-i-Aib Numā-i-Hind*, of the 4th May, remarks that some of the orders passed by the Punjab Educational Department, instead of doing any good, do harm, and have proved a bane to the officials serving under it. Among others, the writer refers to the orders about casual leave to village school teachers formerly granted by the tehseeldars;



now the sanction of the educational authorities is necessary before the leave can be given. The teachers have to submit their applications to the tehseelees, whence they are forwarded to the educational officer of the district for orders. By this system much delay ensues, and the object for which the leave is solicited is often defeated.

The educational authorities are asked to take notice of the matter.

The *Kárnámáh*, of the 6th May, learns from a correspondent at Ghazeepore that the Bengalees of that city have established a night-school for imparting instruction in English, and a female school in Mohulla Purnugur, and have devised a curious plan for raising money for their support. All Bengalees living in the city, who do not pay a monthly subscription for the schools, are made to pay a certain sum of money at marriages and other occasions. Only recently a Bengalee was made to pay Rs. 20 for the schools before being allowed to solemnize the marriage of his son.

The *Mayo Gazette*, of the same date, notices with approval the rules laid down by the Government, North-Western Provinces, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the officers of the Educational Department, according to which rewards of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 will be bestowed on officers who pass with credit the prescribed tests in the vernacular and the Oriental classics. It is remarked that hitherto such rewards were reserved only for civilians, which the writer considers to be unjust, seeing that proficiency in the Oriental languages is more essential to Educational officers than to civilians. The Punjab Government is asked to introduce similar rules in the Educational Department under its control.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, of the 7th May, notices the setting up of a Sanscrit Journal at Dacca under the name of Sanscrit Jívaní. The journal will be published fortnightly, and the object contemplated by starting it is, as its name imports, the revival of Sanscrit lore.



The same paper states that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered the abolition of the study of Sanscrit, and the breaking up of the higher classes for the education of English in the Government colleges in that Presidency, and the closing of the village schools. The Syndicate of the Cambridge University, however, is opposed to these views, having expressed itself highly in favour of Sanscrit, and published its opinion that the study of that language should be encouraged both in England and India.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the 3rd May, praises Rajah Teekum Singh, C.S.I., of Moorsan, a member of the Allypore Scientific Society, for having contributed a liberal sum of Rs. 500 towards the Mayo Memorial Fund, and invites other Native gentlemen of rank and position to follow the Rajah's example.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 13th May, 1872:—

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.              | LANGUAGE.     | LOCALITY.   | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.                | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1   | Supplement to Lawrence Gazette, | Urdu,         | Meerut,     | Weekly,         | 1872. April 2nd week | 1872. May 6th    |
| 2   | Dhaultpore Gazette,             | Ditto,        | Dhaultpore, | Ditto,          | " 17th               | " 11th           |
| 3   | Supplement to Lawrence Gazette, | Ditto,        | Meerut,     | Ditto,          | " 3rd week           | " 6th            |
| 4   | Najm-ul-Akhhár,                 | Ditto,        | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | " 24th               | " 8th            |
| 5   | Supplement to Lawrence Gazette, | Ditto,        | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | " 4th week           | " 6th            |
| 6   | Gwalior Gazette,                | Urdu-Hindi,   | Gwalior,    | Ditto,          | " 28th               | " 6th            |
| 7   | Hindi Márwár Gazette,           | Hindi,        | Jodhpore,   | Ditto,          | " 29th               | " 6th            |
| 8   | Urdu ditto,                     | Urdu,         | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | " 29th               | " 6th            |
| 9   | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,            | Ditto,        | Rampore,    | Ditto,          | " 29th               | " 9th            |
| 10  | Naf-ul-Azím,                    | Arabic,       | Lahore,     | Ditto,          | " 30th               | " 6th            |
| 11  | Koh-i-Túr,                      | Urdu-Hindi,   | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | " 1st                | " 9th            |
| 12  | Mungul Samákhár,                | Urdu-Hindi,   | Beswan,     | Monthly,        | May 1st              | " 6th            |
| 13  | Almorah Akhhár,                 | Ditto,        | Almorah,    | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st                | " 6th            |
| 14  | Samaya Vinod,                   | Ditto,        | Nynce Tal,  | Ditto,          | " 1st                | " 6th            |
| 15  | Khurshíd-i-Jahántáb,            | Urdu,         | Agra,       | Ditto,          | " 1st                | " 6th            |
| 16  | Amir-ul-Akhhár,                 | Ditto,        | Loharoo,    | Ditto,          | " 1st                | " 6th            |
| 17  | Akmal-ul-Akhhár,                | Ditto,        | Delhi,      | Weekly,         | " 1st                | " 6th            |
| 18  | Akhhár-i-Am,                    | Ditto,        | Lahore,     | Ditto,          | " 1st                | " 6th            |
| 19  | Mufid-i-Am,                     | Urdu-Hindi,   | Agra,       | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st                | " 7th            |
| 20  | Mukhibb-i-Marwar,               | Urdu,         | Jodhpore,   | Ditto,          | " 1st                | " 7th            |
| 21  | Najm-ul-Akhhár,                 | Ditto,        | Meerut,     | Weekly,         | " 1st                | " 10th           |
| 22  | Akhhár-i-Alam,                  | Urdu-Dogrit,  | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | " 2nd                | " 6th            |
| 23  | Vidyá Vilás,                    | Urdu,         | Jammu,      | Ditto,          | " 2nd                | " 7th            |
| 24  | Naiyir-i-Akhhár,                | Ditto,        | Bijnour,    | Ditto,          | " 2nd                | " 7th            |
| 25  | Shams-ul-Akhhár,                | Urdu-English, | Lucknow,    | Bi-monthly,     | " 3rd                | " 6th            |
| 26  | Allygurh Institute Gazette,     | Urdu,         | Allygurh,   | Weekly,         | May 3rd              | " 6th            |
| 27  | Lawrence Gazette,               | Urdu,         | Meerut,     | Ditto,          | " 3rd                | " 6th            |



|    | Lauh-i-Mahfúz,<br>Rajpúlana Social Science Congress<br>Gazette. | Urdu,<br>Ditto, | Moradabad,<br>Jaipore, | Ditto,<br>Ditto, | 7th<br>7th |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 28 | Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,                                      | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 9th        |
| 29 | Meerut Gazette,                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 6th        |
| 30 | Muir Gazette,                                                   | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 6th        |
| 31 | Urdú Delhi Gazette,                                             | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 6th        |
| 32 | Koh-i-Núr,                                                      | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 7th        |
| 33 | Majma-ul-Bahrain,                                               | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 8th        |
| 34 | Panjábi Akhbár,                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 9th        |
| 35 | Rohilkhund Akhbár,                                              | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 10th       |
| 36 | Aína-i-Aib Námá-i-Hind,                                         | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 37 | Latíf-ul-Akbár,                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 38 | Gwalior Gazette,                                                | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 39 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,                                            | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 9th        |
| 40 | Kárnámah,                                                       | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 9th        |
| 41 | Pattiala Akhbár,                                                | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 10th       |
| 42 | Mayo Gazette,                                                   | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 43 | Kavi Vachan Sudhá,                                              | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 9th        |
| 44 | Oudh Akhbár,                                                    | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 9th        |
| 45 | Mulla-i-Nár,                                                    | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 10th       |
| 46 | Naf'ul Azím,                                                    | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 47 | Koh-i-Núr,                                                      | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 48 | Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 49 | Akhbár-i-Am                                                     | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 50 | Khair Khwák-i-Panjáb,                                           | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 51 | Jalwa-i-Túr,                                                    | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 52 | Urdú Akhbár,                                                    | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 53 | Akmal-ul-Akbár,                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 54 | Benares Akhbár,                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 11th       |
| 55 | Naiyir-i-Akbar,                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 56 | Akhbár-i-Alam,                                                  | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 57 | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                                     | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 58 | Lawrence Gazette,                                               | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 59 |                                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |
| 60 |                                                                 | ...             | ...                    | ...              | 13th       |



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|-----|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------------|
| 61  | Oudh Akhbar,             | Urdu,     | Lucknow,  | Bi-weekly,      | May 10th | 1872. 13th       |
| 62  | Mukhhir-i-Sadiq,         | Ditto,    | Ditto,    | Weekly,         | " 10th   | 13th             |
| 63  | Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,        | Ditto,    | Allypore, | Not fixed,      | " 10th   | 13th             |
| 64  | Meerut Gazette,          | Ditto,    | Meerut,   | Weekly,         | " 11th   | 13th             |
| 65  | Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, | Ditto,    | Lucknow,  | Ditto,          | " 11th   | 13th             |
| 66  | Urdu Delhi Gazette,      | Ditto,    | Agra,     | Ditto,          | " 11th   | 13th             |
| 67  | Nur-ul-Anwar,            | Ditto,    | Cawnpore, | Ditto,          | " 11th   | 13th             |

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